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More Amendments to the Constitution of the State.

Seven proposed amendments to the blessings of a fully developed system of initiative and referendum, and its citi- ernor are not heavyweights. zens must content themselves with consideration of the eight constitutional proposals. These may be described briefly as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. To increase the pay of members of the Legislature from \$1,500 each to \$3,500 for Senators and \$8,000 for Assemblymen, and to change their travel allowance from the lump sum of \$1 for every ten miles for each session to three cents &

mile for each week of actual attendance. To strike out of the judiciary article the provision that the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each department shall have power to fix the times and places for holding special terms therein, and to assign the Justices in the department to hold such terms or to make rules therefor.

To provide for the election of two additions County Judges in the county of Kings, for terms of six years. To provide a method of taking private property

for public use by a municipal corporation, under conditions to be prescribed by the Legislature by general law.

To increase the salary of the Governor from \$10,000 a year to \$20,000 a year. To regulate further the abandonment of canals

and the use of funds derived from such abandon ment, define the word "canal," and extend the prohibition against disposition of certain canals and properties used in conjunction therewith. To authorize the Supreme Court, with or with

out a jury, to ascertain the compensation to be made when private property is taken for publi use when such compensation is not made by the

THE DERT INCURRING STATUTE. To authorize the issue of bonds of the State no to exceed \$19.500.000 to furnish "terminals and

At present the members of the New York Legislature get higher salaries than those of any other State, excep possibly the lawmakers of Pennsylvania, who receive \$1,500 a session, with biennial sessions. There is a theory valiantly maintained by some that corruption is in inverse ratio to a man's income, and that an Assemblyman at \$3,000 a year would be twice as virtuous as one at \$1 500 a year. If this be accepted as a fact, the lawmakers of New York at their present compensation must be twice as honest as those of Massachusetts, who get \$750 a year, and five times as trustworthy as the Connecticut solons, whose pay is \$300 annually. The Governor of Illinois has a salary of \$12,000, and California, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, like New York, pay \$10,000 to their Chief Executives. None of the other States pays as much Heads of departments in the Federal Government have for a few years received salaries of \$12,000 each.

The amendments affecting the taking of private property for municipal public purposes are intended to provide means to end the scandals that have long attended the present methods of appointing and paying commissioners in condemnation proceedings, which have cost the taxpayers throughout the State great sums, but have been particularly flagrant when the pocketbook of this town was to be opened. The amendments relating to the canals of the State and the statute authorizing a barge canal terminal debt are additional steps in the barge canal steal, intended to insure the expenditure on that monumental folly of all the money that can be thrown away on it and its appendages. The judiciary amendments are designed to simplify the operation of the courts, and to provide for the needs of Kings county.

The last constitutional amendment submitted to the people was designed to bring about an intelligent and inexpensive readjustment of the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals. It should have been approved, but was

The Real Foss.

an ignoramus and bungler.

The Hon. NORMAN H. WHITE, who for Governor, calls the present Governor Germany with its alliance with Italy and

who invokes precedent to give him the Republican nomination, refuses to approve the experts' bills and on the stump of the two principal Mediterranean tears the Governor's record to shreds.

Meanwhile Mr. Foss has been an imposing figure at the conference of Governors 2 00 in New Jersey, and the Boston papers DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year s oe printed his address on the workingmen's point of view. As recently as 1908 Sicompensation act in full. Before he gnor TITTONI, then Italian Minister of left for Spring Lake he did a character- Foreign Affairs, said: istic thing when he appointed a Republican member of the Supreme Court, ARTHUR PRENTICE RUGG, Chief Justice. The Executive Council may refuse to

pay the wicked experts, but it cannot refuse to confirm the judiciary appointment, for Mr. Rugg, one of the ablest lawyers in Massachusetts, owes his place on the Supreme bench to Governor GUILD, and is admired for his learning and capacity by the whole bar. Appointing good Republicans to office is one of Mr. Foss's specialties. Thus he balances his misdeeds and remedies the wrongs he inflicts upon the Commonwealth. His critics are often right, and when they have him on the

hip he names a Republican for office.

It is true that Mr. Foss was not well equipped for the Governorship; it is true that he often insults the intelligence of the good people of Massachusetts and harrows their feelings; but in his rough and ready way he is a very capable politician. He may play the game with cards up his sleeve, but he takes many tricks. Perhaps the Hon. EUGENE NOBLE Foss is losing ground, Constitution of the State and one statute | but on a thousand stumps in the fall he authorizing the issue of bonds will be will show his handsome person and pose submitted to the electors on November as the father of Canadian reciprocity. This community does not enjoy the Unfortunately for the Republican party in Massachusetts its candidates for Gov-

Italy in Tripoli.

The announcement contained in despatch from Rome printed in THE Sun of last Sunday that a peaceful termination of the Franco-German nego tiations over Morocco would be followed by an Italian expedition to Tripoli of itself opens no new diplomatic question. The reversionary interest of Italy in the Turkish vilayet has long been tacitly recognized by European nations, with the exception of Turkey, and forms a portion of the Franco-Italian understanding in the Mediterranean.

For Italy Tripoli is after a fashion a consolatory offering, something to soften the disappointment of exactly thirty years ago, when a French army entered the Tunisian beylicate and Italian aspirations in this ancient Roman province came to an abrupt and final end. Of all the ancient Roman colonies in North Africa Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, even Morocco, have passed out of the reach of the new Italy, which, like the German Empire, "arrived" too late. There remains only Tripoli.

Commercially the value of Tripoli with Benghazi and the Saharan hinterland is problematical. There was a time when Tripoli-in-Barbary was the gate of the Sahara, and the caravans to the Niger, to Lake Tchad, to Bilma and Kano were considerable commercial affairs, when 10,000 camels and donkeys and a thousand men were engaged in these operations, and the slaves, ivory and gold dust of Africa were exchanged t Tripoli for the products of Europ

dan, while French occupation of the whole centre of the Sahara has put an the entire caravan trade was valued at less than \$270,000 and the contributions skins valued at \$84,000; ostrich feathers

worth \$60,000 and ivory valued at \$6,000. To-day the familiar description of the Sahara" has become commercially almost exact. Hereafter the economic opportunities in the vilayet seem certain to be limited almost entirely to the land along the sea coast and the few inland oases, now falling into extreme poverty, such as Ghadames and Ghat. and in Benghazi the oasis of Kufrata. Commercially the prize seems hardly worth the initial cost of \$8,000,000 and the employment of 30,000 troops which Italian authorities have estimated as

ecessary for the task. Politically the situation is slightly different. Of the five Mediterranean Powers, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy and Austria, only Austria and Italy lack a North African base for their fleets. While England has acquired Egypt and France has added Tunis to Algeria, and France and Spain are now laying hands upon Morocco, Italy has stood aside, not willingly but compelled by force of circumstances. At the same time the historic enemy, Austria, has pushed its boundaries south by annexng Bosnia and Herzegovina and has its eye fixed upon Salonica. An Italian base in the Cyrenaica is perhaps the only logical answer to such activity. while mere national patriotism may demand of the Italian Government an extension of Italy's boundaries to keep

pace with those of its neighbors. To occupy Tripoli will bring Italy into instant collision with Turkey, for Tripoli The Republicans in Massachusetts is the last Turkish possession in Africa. are trying to convince themselves that To-day it contains a considerable Turkthe Hon. EUGENE NOBLE FOSS, who ish garrison, 10,000 regular troops. used to be one of them and is now an But neither the garrison nor the Turkorganization Democrat, is losing ground ish fleet could defend the vilayet against as a candidate to succeed himself, an Italian expedition. For Italy the Foss, they say, is another BUTLER, and, serious question would be what effect like the doughty General, will prove a such an expedition would have in Eu- the State where once no one thought the "yearling." The "real Foss" is held up rope. The danger that Austria would at soil was adapted to it. A far Western to public scrutiny as a posturer and pre- once move south along the shores of the homesteader's profit on the crop this year tender and in matters of government Adriatic and through Macedonia would was sufficient to buy an adjoining quarter

be unmistakable. England in Egypt and France in Tunis, wants to be the Republican candidate it is certain, would offer no opposition. a "demagogue," an "arch enemy of its pretence to be the protecting power labor," a "charlatan," a "man of no at Constantinople would doubtless be Other tracts have been planted with

Bovernor with employing paid experts long ferecast and at last exiled from o discover corruption in the State de- Europe if Bulgaria were to join in the partments that does not exist, and general scramble; but whatever the Lieutenant - Governor FROTHINGHAM, incidental dislocations, the fact remains that the Italians are free to go to Tripoli whenever they choose with the support Powers, France and England.

But that the Tripolitan game is worth the candle for Italy may be doubted, both from the commercial and political

"The immovable foundation stone of our for eign policy is and must remain the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. And when I use the word ' Integrity ' I make no reserrations, no restrictions. This excludes in the most categorical fashion all idea of the occupation of any fraction whatever of Turkish territory."

Such official utterances have frequently preceded similar annexations But the restraining influence at this time is plainly the recognition in Rome of what consequences might follow the dismemberment of Turkey, consequences which might be so disadvantageous to Italy in Europe as to outweigh tremendously the benefits flowing from the acquisition of a desert principality valuable only for its two or three ports and the temporary patriotic pleasure an "African adventure" might give the Italian people.

Inherently Base.

If the official style and obvious vo-Worcester, Mass., president of the New England Association of Commercial Executives, were not enough to discredit him and his friends, two sentences in the farewell address he made to President TAFT at Beverly on Wednesday would completely reveal his character and the despicable purposes that inspire him and his fellows:

"The material welfare of our great working lass, as well as of capital, is so essential to our development as a people that we desire, as busi ess men, conservative action in all matters tend ing materially to alter the bases upon which our prosperity rests.

" In what you have done already to emphasize the necessity of what Mr. ADAMS was pleased to call the sober second thought, always safe and seldom wrong, you have done well, and you will be justified by history if not by the passion of

There is not a "Progressive" in the land who will not recognize the approval of conservative action as a beraval of the sacred cause of Guff, nor a Chautauqua statesman to whom these self-described "business men" do not n their shameless use of this phrase ondemn themselves as monsters of niquity. And where, outside the ranks of the infamous reactionaries, can be found a creature so lost to all sense of virtue as to concede that there is funds to make purchases. any necessity or even desirability of thought, first or second, sober or impassioned, among a people who have Battle Bon to inspire them in political wisdom and social intelligence?

As to the justification of Mr. TAFT by history, Battle BoB and his vociferous troop are not concerned with such matters. The President is entirely welcome to all the applause posterity may bestow on the present generation if they can get the jobs to-day.

Ramadan Over.

The great Moslem fast of Ramadan is This time has passed forever. To- information, behaved properly throughday the French railroads and steamers out the entire Mohammedan world, in West Africa and on the Niger and neither lengthening the fast nor shortenthe British railway extensions in Nigeria ing the feast; besides, it seems to have have made the Atlantic rather than the justified the course of those Grand Cadis Mediterranean the sea gate of the Su- who put their faith in such a modern invention as the telegraph.

Until the new moon appears and its apeffective end to the slave trade. In 1910 pearance is certified to by trustworthy witnesses the fast cannot begin. A few years ago the Egyptian Moslems were of the Sudan to the traffic consisted of in a state bordering on hysteria when the sky remained dark, and they sent an urgent telegram for advice to Constantinople. They were somewhat relieved Tripoli as "the Mediterranean façade of to find that they were a day out on their calculation.

Last year the Grand Cadi declined to declare the fast because no one had seen the moon. Its rising, however products of the few strips of fertile had been advised by telegrams; but the Grand Cadi refused to trust them, because for aught he knew they were the machinations of the evil one. The Government and the Regent intervened and at last succeeded in convincing him that the telegraph could be depended upon. This year the minute that the moon was seen by trustworthy witnesses agreed exactly with the time of which the Grand Cadi had been advised in advance, and he unhesitatingly signed a "hodje" that the citadel guns might announce the beginning of the great fast.

He is now inclined to believe that if the sky is overcast a Cadi may trust the telegraph and still be a good Moslem.

The National Conservation Congress, which is to devote most of its time at th meeting in Kansas City this year to the welfare and future of agriculture, might find some interesting solutions of farm problems in a neighboring State. Agriculture in Kansas is generally believed to be confined to the cultivation of great tracts of corn and wheat; but that the becoming important is shown by some recent reports.

In Franklin county, where prairie grass and sunflowers a few years ago held sway, there was produced this season \$50,000 worth of blue grass seed, most of which was shipped to England. Alfalfa is proving more than a forage crop; the seed is being hipped out of the State by car loads, each car load worth about \$7,000. One farmer near Hutchinson received \$1,005 for a wagon load; another, near Eldorado, realized \$3,000 from the seed grown on ninety acres. Broom corn is growing in parts of A Morton county farmer raises watermelons for the seed. His eighty acres yielded him \$1,000. On land in the South not grow are now forests of catalpa trees furnishing ties for Western railroads.

party." Speaker WALKER, a rival for embarrassed. Turkey itself might be fruit trees, and the yield of apples is the Republican nomination, charges the thrown into that final convulsion so large. The growers do not attempt to Governor with employing paid experts long forecast and at last exiled from ists; they have made their own market. Texas takes the bulk of their apples Secretary COBURN and the agricultural themselves first made most of ventures.

> The present Moroccan arrangement eems to be this: France is to have Morocco, Germany the Congo, and the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin has been decorated with the order of the Red Eagle.

"As any literature develops there necessarily comes the differentiation and specialization which mark development."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

We hate to interfere with the grammatical affairs of the esteemed Outlook, but what was Dr. Mabie's blue pencil doing when it missed this singular and plural ar rangement in the opening sentence of a wonderful article by the most celebrated of Contributing Editors?

The attempt on the life of M. STOLYPIN. so far as the despatches show now, is simply another effort to temper autocracy by assassination. There seems to be no reason why the Jews should object particularly to the Prime Minister; nihilists or other revolutionary enthusiasts would hardly have aimed at him when the Czar, a more shining mark, was as easy to reach, and if the reactionaries sought to get rid of him the fact will hardly come out in the official report of the examina-tion of the assassin.

Russians generally are convinced that M. STOLYPIN is doing his best, under very great difficulties, to make constitutional government a reality in Russia; it will be cation of HERBERT N. DAVIDSON of a misfortune for the reform parties if his wounds prove fatal.

> The Seine is running dry .- Foreign despatch Paris may yet rival Biskra as a "watering place.

STOP THE WASTE!

An Everyday, Non-Political Remedy for the High Cost of Living.

TO THE I DITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ondon is reported as saying "It grows more and more certain that the high cost of living during the next twelve months is going to prove a most serious general economic factor. The position of the laboring classes has seldom been so critical as now. The foregoing remarks applying to world wide conditions, including free trade protection countries, clearly indicate that neither politics nor the tariff is the caus of the existing world high price level.

It is both selfish and cruel for agitators to seize the people's distress as a means of reaching personal power; selfish because they cannot stand on their merits, but rely on nisfortune, and cruel because they hold out hopes. If in order to win the support of the people a lower price level is promised, how are the agitators going to deliver the goods? and unscientific handling of

the fiscal and economic policies of the nation would upset industry, throwing hundreds of thousands out of employment. This would unquestionably check the rise of prices, because the people would be without Where is the statesman who would advo-

cate such a course? Under existing conditions if the demand is normal how are prices going to be reduced?

The very dry and hot weather in Europe and the United States during July and August and the reported shortage in crops

will surely affect prices during the coming fall and winter months. How can any law political platform alter the result? At this time sound advice to the people consists in an advocacy of economy all along the line. Stop the waste! Each person can do something for the common good by being just a little bit more careful. There are thousands who are now practising the most austere economy, and there are thouwho are wasteful. It is the excess of the latter class that makes it so more difficult for the former to make both ended and the feast of Bairam has be- ends meet; and this applies especially to food

> to the loss from being on the market for The waste in the city of New York alone would probably foot up to millions of pounds a year.
>
> The passionate words of flimsy, reckless and ambitious agitators make matters worse, whereas the operation of a wise and general economy would be helpful to all. It is the duty of true leaders to tell the truth and teach the present duty of strict

ersonal and governmental economy. CHARLES S. SMINCK. PLAINFIELD, N. J., September 15.

SIR JOSEPH WARD'S FUTURE. ment as High Commissioner?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Unloubtedly, as Morris Copeland told a Sun reporter, Sir Joseph Ward has dropped in the estimation of my countrymen in recent years and has shown the lack of fore-sight that was characteristic of his pred-ecessor in office, Mr. Seddon, to whom he owed so much for his advancement. Sir Joseph Ward has always been a pol

cian since he was a young man and has made his reputation and living out of poliics, but he has not come out very well in some of his financial deals and his conne tion with the Ward association brought him considerable discredit. His acceptance of the baronetey, which is not a peerage, is still hereditary and is bound to start a reaction against him in New Zealand, but the baronetey was accepted by Sir Joseph in view of the fact that he hopes to be appointed High Commissioner to Great Britain and made no secret of it on his spring trip through Canada and the United States, anticipating probably a defeat at the next election and being anxious to provide a warm place for the future where he can protect his shipping interests and other industries that he has built up while he was a member of the New Zealand Government and able to give them many little aids and helps that were of value.

NEW YORE, September 14. tion with the Ward association brought him

Hoosier Advice for Middle Aged Gentlemer TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May a roungster of 53 be permitted to profier a word of friendly advice to middle aged persons who desire to grow young instead of old? Let then

become pedestrians.
"A man is as old as he feels," says the adage; and the habitual walker of from six to twelve miles a day enevitably comes to feel that extracts of corn and wheat; but that the nilarating sense of power and energy and excher question of rotation and variety of crop is ant health which spells constructive youthful becoming important is shown by some loss. "A man is as old as his arteries," say the physicians; and the surest preventive of arterio physicians; and the surest presented of areirosclerosis is regular, systematic, daily walking.
Dr. Pearce Kintzing tells us that "there exists
no better gauge of our youthfulness, our physical balance, of the distance that separates us
from sentity, than our ability to walk and run";
and the said ability is acquired by practice.

You the past five years and a half I have been

and the said ability is acquired by practice.

For the past five years and a half I have been
walking twelve miles a day, irrespective of weather
conditions; and in all the essential attributes of
youth, strength, energy, agility, endurance of
fatigue and fruition of the joy of living, I have
been growing one year younger every three
months. "Every man," says Sir James Crichton,
Browne, "is entitled to his century"; and no one need call himself old before he has entered upon

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Constan Reader" says "It must be tough to be a fifty year old bachelor," and I say not at all. Now if he had yielded him \$1,000. On land in the South-west where it was once said trees would of course that would have been different. As for not grow are now forests of catalog his question "But why be a bachelor!" there is just one answer in my opinion, it is untrammelled

FOR POLITICAL SANITY.

The Suggestion That Business Men Or ganize for National Safety. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

read with genuine interest and approval the college may have helped, but the farmers letter by "Anti-Progressive" appearing in THE SUN of this morning. A movement such as the one referred to should not be difficult of organization, and would unquestionably have a great power for good under the present political conditions in this country. At this moment its usefulness in this city and State could not well be denied.

There has been in my mind for some time the idea that some organized opposition should be made to the socialistic tendencies of large elements in both of the two great political parties, and it now seems to me that "Anti-Progressive" has offered a reasonable solution of our troubles. He and his views should have practical encouragement.

Let me again draw to your attention a very excellent review of conditions contained in a letter dated at Philadelphia July 3, 1911, purporting to have been writter by "An Old Time Democrat" and pub lished in THE SUN of July 4. This sturdy citizen has given expression to the sentiments of many a Democrat.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON NEW YORK, September 14.

MR. VARDAMAN'S MISSION. Special Envoy From White People

Mississippi to Those of the North. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: During the recent primary election the issue was clearly presented for decision by the white people of Mississippi as to whether or not they approved of continued agitation for the repeal or modification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This repeal or modification, it was understood, was to be made in order legally to deprive the negro of the right to vote guaranteed to him under these mendments

ecause of the teeming negro population in this section it was highly desirable that such a change should be made, the time had not yet arrived when the people of the North would give consideration to any appeals on the part of the South along this line, and that such agitation would be of no avail and would only tend to revive forgotten States Senator, and many other conservative Mississippians took this view. On the other hand Ex-Governor James R. Vardamar and his supporters assumed the position ad-vised by David Crockett: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead.'

The first question to be decided was whether it was right and of good public whether it was right and of good public policy that man for man the negro should have an equal voice with the white man in government. This once decided in the negative, a foregone conclusion, then all honorable means should be vigorously used toward securing white supremacy under the Constitution of the United States and not by subterfuge and evasion, as under the present laws restricting suffrage in this State. It was held that if the people of the white race in Mississippi believed, even if the black race preponderates in numbers, as it does, that the government of the State should remain in the hands of the white people it is the right as well as the duty of the white people to plead their cause before the other members of their race and ask that the amendments to the Constitution intended to give the negro an equal voice in government.

race.

Leaving the political and social aims of the negro out of the question, Vardaman is a better friend of the negro than many a man who poses as a negro philanthropist. He simply seeks by legislation to avert the pending conflict between the races.

JACESON, Miss., September 13.

An Inventor and His New Language. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STN-Sir: I am com pleting the Compliation of a Book on Superbo my Invention, new international Language, which contains only 12 grammatical Rules, 18 Letters and full Vocabulary of Words, none of which is more than 3 Syllables or 10 Letters long.

In View of these Facts what Difference makes it in a few Years whether our poor present. Apploagy for a Language is called the american Language.

for a Language is called the american Language or the english? Superbo can be mastered by any one in 4 Months; but our slovak hired Girl, who has been on this Side over 2 Years, has, on account of the Difficulties in mastering our Apology for a Language, recently used Phrascologies the Following! "Did you writing the Letter before?"

"Did you was going out to-day?"
"It is half as better as his."

"I worked there half past 2 Months."
"She did it firster than me."

"Look him, look him; the Baby! how laugh he! each of which I put in my Notebook at the

Nothing like this could happen is Superbo NEW YORK, September 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: THE SUN's aigh standard of literary excellence is maintained in its baseball news, but there is one serious error of which the writer of those stories is persistent guilty. For example in the account of the Giants' victory yesterday in Boston he says: 'Murray should have reached second on the misplay but didn't hustle and thereby cost the New

The fallacy here is the assumption that Herzog's double and Fletcher's single would have been made had Murray taken second on his hit. Of course there is no warrant for any such assump-tion. The fact that they did make those hits has little or no bearing on the chances of what

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: THE SUN's report might convey the idea that Orange, N. J., woted down the commission plan as a reflection upon Governor Woodrow Wilson. The truth is that the leaders of the movement in Orange did not command the full confidence of the public, and this personal equation led many to you continued. this personal equation led many to vote agains the plan and others to abstain from voting at all. Many who voted against it cast their ballots for Woodrow Wilson last fall and would so do again if they had the chance. A. P. B. ORANGE, N. J., September 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: Are Hogg and Hogg, general provision merchants of East Windsor Hill, and Hale and Harty, peach growers of Glastonbury, Conn., eligible to the hall of fame? GEORGE B. LUCAS. HARTFORD, Conn., September 15.

CENSUS OF BRITISH PRODUC

The last Blue Book but one giving the re sults of the first British census of producpresented to Parliament. in the series it seems to establish a valuable basis for future study of fluctuations in British trade and industry. The figures were collected under the census of production act, 1906, an agreed measure, that is to say, on which was favored by all political parties industries. The present volume covers the contracting trades, quarries and public utility service, and it shows a gross output for the United Kingdom of £155,615,000. The value of the materials used is given as £63,236,000, and the "net output," or addition

to the wealth of the country, £86,881,000.

In the work done 780,747 persons found employment. Among the particular items making the total, £87,967,000 is quoted as the result of building trade operations proper on private account; new gas under takings, whether by private companies or public authorities, amounted to £31,500,000, water works to £10,600,000, and electrical In addition to these results, for the most

part of private enterprise, public works were completed to a total of £26,451,657, with a consumption of £11,769,633 worth of raw material and the realization of £14,356,-219,781 persons was involved. Local au-thorities in England and Wales were responthe work was done for canal, dock, narpot the work was done for canal, dock, narpot tive.

There will be added to these courses in the work was done for canal, dock, narpot tive.

There will be added to these courses in the following years a number of sub-

ing to mines and quarries, the metal trades, shipbuilding, engineering, woodworking, chemical and allied trades, brick, pottery, cement, glasemaking, paper and printing, textile, clothing, leather, food, drink and tobacco industries. Including the figures now made public as above, the general re-sults of this census are embodied in the following table which shows in million pound sterling gross and net output and material and the average number of per

England and Wales..... Gross. Material. Net. 5,764,000 885,000 287,000 603 87 22 43 United Kingdom. 1.757 1.019 712 6.936,000 The total number of persons employed in the work covered by the census, it will

be seen, approached closely to 7,000,000, and the production represented a net increase of £712,000,000 over and above the is to be repeated at regular ten year inter afford an accurate test as to the growth or ecay not only of British industry as a whole For the one now nearing completion 444,000 schedules of questions were sent out. The act protects the information furnished to the Government as strictly confidential. The work is done by a new sub-department f the Commercial, Labor and Statistics Department of the Board of Trade.

In a final volume the aggregate figures in all trades, carefully revised and corrected, will be given in summarized form

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY. Further Exposition of the Rooseveltian Phrase "Every Precaution." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Th

white people to plead their cause before the other members of their race and ask that the control to the Constitution intended to give the control to the Constitution intended to give the candidate supported by John Sharp Williams and the conservatives, received only 21,000 votes, against 76,000 for Vardaman. Alexander, a rank outsider, who ran mainly upon his record as prohibitionist, actually received more votes than Perce.

With this indisputable evidence of the With this indisputable evidence of the With this indisputable evidence of the registrature, which meets in January, is overwhelmingly in syn., astic is resignation as Senator and thus permit the newly elected Legislature to make its successor. As this Legislature, which meets in January, is overwhelmingly in syn., astic its manuary, is overwhelmingly in syn., astic its manuary is overwhelmingly in syn., astic its manuary i

precaution must be taken to prevent a decision not in our favor, but that every precaution must be taken to secure justice, for upon the confidence of the nations that justice may be so obtained hangs the fate of arbitration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14.

Sanity School Among Wisconsin Lunatics

From the Cincinnati Enquirer The occupants of the Milwaukee County Asylun prisoners conduct a school in the asylum to train

prisoners conduct a school in the asylum to train one another to evade the investigations of the allenists who examine them.

This developed when Joseph Hecht failed to make good in an effort to get his liberty. He had been coached for three months by other patients, who had carefully trained him to answer in sane fashion the questions of the allenists. When the medical men, however, tried scientific physical medical men, however, tried scientific physical tests he was not sufficiently coached to respond orrectly, and then confessed his unusual edu-

The allenists, including Dr. Moses J. White superintendent of the asylum, told the court that Hecht was one of half a dozen inmates of the asylum who have conducted classes among themselves to coach one another on what to say when up in court on reexamination.

They got a hunch that it was fatal to admit having delusions and hallucinations, or to admit even having headaches, and they also got a pretty fair idea of what constitutes a dejusion.

They would get together every day and question one another as they imagined they would be questioned in court, and so fortified themselves

for the real thing.

From the Westminster Gazette. A French Oriental student has discovered a sur

prisingly early record of experiments in aviation. The hero of the enterprise was one lbn-Firnas, an Arab of Spain and physician to the Khalif Ab-durrahman II.. who definished in the ninth century. Renowned as an inventor as well as a dec-tor, he devised a clockwork apparatus by incans of which he "flattered himself that he would be able to rise into the air like a bird." and a crowd assembled near Cordova to see him try. He did ion. The fact that they did make those hits lass little or no bearing on the chances of what they might have done had Murray not rested at again, with a great thud, amid the derisive cheers of the populace. The story has just been found and pointed out in an Arabic work by a certain

> Catching Flying Fish. From the Honolulu Star.

Mauna Kea wharf a great many outriggers. delicacies. They say that they are very plentifu now. They are caught at night, by the simple method of placing a light in the boat to attract the fish toward them.

A Good Beginning. Knicker—Do the trains stop at your suburb!

Bocker—They may in time: the place is only
ugly enough new to stop a clock.

The Troubles of the Mighty. Mrs. Argus was complaining.
"With all his hundred eyes he can't match

BUSINESS AT COLLEGE.

Columbia Ready to Teach Commerce, Ac. counts and Finance.

With the opening of the new academic year on September 28 Columbia University will give for the first time courses in commerce, accounts and finance and also a secretarial course in connection with the evening classes in the department of extension teaching. According to the announcement made at the university vesterday the object of these courses is to give a thorough training to those who have to enter upon a business career immediately after leaving high school and also to provide for college instruction in the principles of business The intention is to prepare students for positions as certifled public accountants.

No examination will be required f admission to the courses, but students must satisfy the college authorities that they can pursue the work with advantage Those taking courses in commerce must have had at least a full high school education or its equivalent and the courses are open both to men and women. At the close of each half year students wi have completed the work in a manner satisfactory to the extension teaching added wealth. The employment of department will receive a statement work accomplished, and at the end of three years a certificate covering the sible for £17,031,000 of the total, those of Scotland for £1,616,000, and those of Ireland for £1,508,000. Telegraph and telephone lines spent about £4,500,000. The rest of the work was done for canal, dock, harbor and four in finance. The others are elec-

> the following years a number of sub-jects which will form the two remaining years of the evening school of commerce These will include accounting, practica auditing, costs, accounts, executors' ac-counts, commercial geography, industria history, economic history, European banking, insurance, agency and bank-

> ruptcy.
>
> The object of the secretarial course will be to equip students who desire to become private secretaries or to hold positions in offices as assistants to public officials or to persons engaged in pro-fessional pursuits. The students who undertake these courses must have had a full high school education. The complete course will require three years, and certificates will be assigned as in the course in commerce.

MAIL BY AEROPLANE.

Experiments to Be Made at the Coming Aviation Meet on Long Island. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- Postmaster.

General Hitchcock has arranged to cooperate with the managers of the international aviation meet, to be held at Nassau Boulevard, L. I., from September 23 to October 1, in certain experiments to be made in the carrying of mail by aeroplanes. It is probable that a special postal station will be established at the aviation field in order to permit the operation of a postal route between the field and some outlying branch of the Brooklyn post office.

On September 9 the British postal administration began a series of experi ments in the carrying of mail by aeros planes from Herndon to Windsor Castle. reports of which experiment have eceived with much interest by the United States postal authorities.

The first case in which the carriage of

mail by aeroplanes was officially authorized by any Government occurred as far back as November, 1910, when Postmaster-General Hitchcock formally approved arrangements for the transportation of a pouch of mail by Aviator J. A. D. McCurdy from the steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to New York city. The sttempt was unsuccessful, however, be-

BARON ROSEN SAYS GOOD-BY. Russian Ambassador Makes a Flying Farewell Call on Taft.

Baron Rosen, recently recalled from his post as Russian Ambassador to Washington, arrived yesterday by the White Star liner Baltic to wind up his affairs here. His successor is George Bakhmetieff. once secretary of the embassy at Washington. Former Senator Chauncey M. who was a fellow voyager wit Baron Rosen, planned the train arrange ments so the Baron could meet President Taft's special at Albany, board it and

Taft's special at Albany, board it and ride as far as Syracuse with the President. The Baron said that as he would leave Washington before the President got back there he had to take a flying trip to bid Mr. Taft good-by.

About the attempted assassination of Prime Minister Stolypin the Baron said: "The assailant must be a nihilist. Stolypin was winning the good will of the people and was not overbearing or aggressive I cannot understand why there should have been an attempt on his life. When I left Russia the country was in a placid state. The people appeared to be contented and there was prosperity everywhere. and there was prosperity everywhere. Russia has more money than she ever has

GOING ON 102 YEARS OLD. William Rankin, Williams, '31, Has !!!s

101st Birthday. William Rankin, who has seen eight years go by since he was graduated from Williams College, spent his 101st birthday yesterday. Not only is he older than any other graduate of Williams by at least ten years, but his class of '31 is further back than that of any other graduate of an American college.

an American college.

Mr. Rankin spent his 101st birthday at the house of his daughter. Mrs. Eleanor Bliss, in Summit, N. J. A few relatives came in to have tea with him, but the birthday was so uneventful that Mrs. Bliss said she wished it to be passed over the college of th Blus said she wished it to be passed over unnoticed except by his children and grandchildren.

Mr. Rankin lets it be known that the whole surviving part of '31 in Williams is in excellent health. President Taft was born on Mr. Rankin's forty-seventh birthday.

birthday. COUNTERFEIT NAVY CHECKS. Secret Service Discovers an Attempt to

Defraud the Government. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- The United States secret service unearthed an attempt to-day to defraud the Governmen and Western railroads, when its agents obtained a lot of counterfeit navy checks and duplicate requests for transportation. The checks, eight or ten of which were passed, came through a Washington bank from Reno, Nev., and purported to be signed by A. L. Staton as an enlisting officer at Los Angeles.

The agents of the secret service also obtained possession of 700 or 800 requests

for transportation printed on pale pink paper. Some of these have probably been used to obtain transportation from railroads, and John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, has warned the Southern Pacific Railway. They are photoengraved and very dangerous in the opinion of officers of the secret service.

Must Enforce State and Local Fire Laws. ALBANY, Sept. 15 .- Spontaneous combustion will not be given so frequently in the future as the cause of fires if State Fire Marshal Ahearn's plans are carried out. He has notified all heads of local fire departments throughout the State that there must be a rigid enforcement of the local and State fire laws. Attention first is to be given to public meeting places, hotels and lodging houses. Then private dwellings are to be inspectand debris cleared from refuse planticularly in cellars, where fires n

nen so much trouble in man